

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS
RATHER CONFUSING

Machinery Very Complicated.
Qualifications of Voters
Very Low.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The elections to the Imperial Duma and the Council of the empire—Russia's first Parliament—bear only a slight resemblance to elections in the United States. The machinery of election is both complicated and confusing, and the lack of political organization on the part of innumerable parties in the field serves to increase the uncertainty of the results. For the Duma or lower chamber, practically the old machinery employed by the peasants in their communities and villages for the regulation of petty questions of self-government is employed, and in the cities the machinery for the election of Dumas or Town Councils is used.

The members of the Imperial Duma are elected by provincial congresses composed of representatives of four classes, the peasants and workmen, the land owners, and the city population as a class. Certain of the larger cities, however, like St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa, elect a certain number of representatives irrespective of the provinces in which they are located. The number of such city representatives is based upon aggregate population. For instance, St. Petersburg elects six men to the Duma. These are chosen by a city Congress of duly elected delegates.

Qualification Very Low.
The qualification of the voters in the cities is very low, including practically all except the floating population. The registration lists do not include the artisans who work in the big factories and mills. A special provision is made for the latter and for the army.

The workmen of each factory electing over fifty men choose, according to their numbers, delegates to a general assembly of their own, which in turn chooses delegates to the city Congress. The city Congress is presided over by the mayor and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes from the various districts. The members from the provinces are also elected in the last instance by a somewhat similar general congress of delegates representing the various provincial classes. The steps and methods of election, however, are very different, especially in regard to the peasant class. The peasants comprise almost 80 per cent. of the population of the entire empire and thirty-two of the provinces are assigned a majority of the delegates to the provincial congresses.

SEVEN KILLED BY
MEXICAN SOLDIERS

Five Members of Family of President of Province and Two Others Slain.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—News has reached this city of the murder of five members of the family of Pedro Meza, President of La Dura, in Sonora, Mex., and brother-in-law of Frederick Hartman, president of the William Hoegge Company, of Los Angeles, and two others, who were massacred by Indians within a few miles of their home and their bodies left in the roadway between Ortiz and La Dura until a sufficient number of Mexican troops could be sent to overawe the raiding outlaws and bring in their victims.

The names of those killed are:
Senor Pedro Meza, president of La Dura, a rich mining contractor and one of the most prominent men in the district.

Senor Elvira Meza, wife of the president.

Senoritas Carmen, Eloisa and Pancho Meza, 18, 20 and 23 years of age, their daughters.

Mrs. Wenceslao Huff, an old friend of Meza.

Theodore Huff, 21 years of age, her only son.

Three members of the Meza family survive. These are the baby son of Pedro Meza and two young daughters.

The children had been left at home in La Dura when the rest of the family drove to Guaymas. Returning from Guaymas, the party stopped at Ortiz, and it is supposed they were joined there by Mexican soldiers. The soldiers, it is learned, learned of the presence of a band of Yaquis in the Los Olivos Mountains, near Ortiz Pass, through which they would have to travel to reach La Dura and the mining camp where F. A. Hartman owns large interests in silver and copper properties. The worst of the gorge was passed, and they had entered the wide valley, when from every ledge and mountain of debris came the crack of rifles. The men charged desperately up the slopes, calling upon their heads a rain of lead. The last desperate stand of the survivors was made in the shelter of the overturned carriage, and they fought back dying, but fighting to the last. The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter-carrier.

ELKINS RAILROAD
SENATOR, HE SAYS

(Continued from First Page.)

United States Senate. It is most unfortunate that any Senator should acquire such a reputation among the people of the country. It is in the highest degree important that the body of which you are a member shall enjoy the fullest public confidence. The gravest problems which confront us are those which relate to the regulation and restriction of corporate power. These problems will not be successfully solved by those whose lives have been so molded by corporate thoughts and corporate influence that they instinctively turn to corporate officers and managers for information and guidance.

"It is with profound regret that I have condemned your course, but my regret disappears and another feeling takes its place when I observe that you are not only persisting in your independent attitude but are endeavoring to reach over a thousand miles of space and advise the Republican voters of Iowa how to select a governor. The burden is too heavy for you; you cannot lift it. The task is too great for you; you cannot accomplish it."

1-30th
The entire production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of
Laxative Bromo Quinine
"Cures a Cold in One Day"
J. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 25c

"PETTICOAT RULE" IN
ENGLISH POLITICS



THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.
The Marchioness of Londonderry has become the accepted social leader of the Tory party. The Liberal hostesses are so numerous and so influential because of their political following that the Conservatives have found it absolutely necessary to establish a social center, a salon sufficiently powerful to offset the social sway of their political opponents.

A canvass for this leadership was made and the Marchioness was unanimously selected for the delicate and important post. There were many reasons for the selection. Lady Londonderry is a beautiful woman of the imposing type; her town house contains the most magnificent reception rooms in London, and her jewels rank among the finest in the world.

The Marquis of Londonderry was Minister of Education in the Balfour Cabinet, and is a man of wealth and importance.

Official seems to have a little standing army of his own. Yuen Hsi Kai, Viceroy of five provinces, has an army of sixty thousand well drilled troops.

"Toward foreigners the attitude of the Chinese people is different from what it was. It is not that of prejudice against them as foreign devils with horns, who are likely to eat up children, but there is now an instinctive race prejudice everywhere manifest.

"Russia has not for a moment abandoned her schemes of empire. She has learned a lesson, and will not do anything for another year, or perhaps ten, but she has her eyes continually on China. The Germans have camped on the Shantung Peninsula, where they have built up the wonderful city of Kao Chau and run a railroad three hundred miles into the interior. They have entered upon a general occupation unopposed by any army, and they have soldiers and a naval base in fact, a full-fledged little empire."

"It is surprising," said Mr. Barry, "to note the increase in the Chinese army. Men are being drilled in all parts of the empire and a modern army is rapidly being organized. Most of the drillmasters are Japanese, who have supplanted the German officers.

"Everywhere there are indications that there will be war—whether it will be anti-dynastic or against the Foreign Powers which are constantly encroaching it is difficult to say. The forces are not maintained by the empire itself, but by the viceroys, and every mandarin and every official seems to have a little standing army of his own."

NEW YORK, March 25.—That war is bound to come in China is the opinion of Richard Barry, an author and correspondent, who has just returned from a trip to the Orient. He was in the Russo-Japanese War, and after the termination of hostilities spent his time in observing conditions in the Philippines and China, returning to this country by way of St. Petersburg.

"It is surprising," said Mr. Barry, "to note the increase in the Chinese army. Men are being drilled in all parts of the empire and a modern army is rapidly being organized. Most of the drillmasters are Japanese, who have supplanted the German officers.

"Everywhere there are indications that there will be war—whether it will be anti-dynastic or against the Foreign Powers which are constantly encroaching it is difficult to say. The forces are not maintained by the empire itself, but by the viceroys, and every mandarin and every official seems to have a little standing army of his own."

NEW YORK, March 25.—News has reached this city of the murder of five members of the family of Pedro Meza, President of La Dura, in Sonora, Mex., and brother-in-law of Frederick Hartman, president of the William Hoegge Company, of Los Angeles, and two others, who were massacred by Indians within a few miles of their home and their bodies left in the roadway between Ortiz and La Dura until a sufficient number of Mexican troops could be sent to overawe the raiding outlaws and bring in their victims.

The names of those killed are:
Senor Pedro Meza, president of La Dura, a rich mining contractor and one of the most prominent men in the district.

Senor Elvira Meza, wife of the president.

Senoritas Carmen, Eloisa and Pancho Meza, 18, 20 and 23 years of age, their daughters.

Mrs. Wenceslao Huff, an old friend of Meza.

Theodore Huff, 21 years of age, her only son.

Three members of the Meza family survive. These are the baby son of Pedro Meza and two young daughters.

The children had been left at home in La Dura when the rest of the family drove to Guaymas. Returning from Guaymas, the party stopped at Ortiz, and it is supposed they were joined there by Mexican soldiers.

The soldiers, it is learned, learned of the presence of a band of Yaquis in the Los Olivos Mountains, near Ortiz Pass, through which they would have to travel to reach La Dura and the mining camp where F. A. Hartman owns large interests in silver and copper properties.

The worst of the gorge was passed, and they had entered the wide valley, when from every ledge and mountain of debris came the crack of rifles. The men charged desperately up the slopes, calling upon their heads a rain of lead. The last desperate stand of the survivors was made in the shelter of the overturned carriage, and they fought back dying, but fighting to the last. The story of the massacre was brought to Ortiz by an Indian letter-carrier.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor latches in connection with details, owing to the necessity to minutely lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortnight.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor latches in connection with details, owing to the necessity to minutely lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortnight.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor latches in connection with details, owing to the necessity to minutely lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortnight.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor latches in connection with details, owing to the necessity to minutely lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortnight.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor latches in connection with details, owing to the necessity to minutely lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortnight.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor latches in connection with details, owing to the necessity to minutely lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortnight.

The delegate of a prominent neutral power, in outlining the procedure for tomorrow's sitting of the conference, said that an agreement had practically been concluded and that a settlement was imminent, but said there might possibly be minor latches in connection with details, owing to the necessity to minutely lay down the terms in order to avoid future controversy, thus prolonging the operation of the signing of the protocol another fortnight.

SILAS
STRONG

Emperor of the Woods

In this new volume Mr. Bacheller returns to the scenes of his first great success—"Eben Holden." The story is laid in the forests of the Adirondacks. "Uncle Silas" is a philosopher of the woods who thinks much and says little—a "one-word man," but a genuine humorist, with fountains of sly laughter in him. The heroine is a delightful daughter of the woodlands, and her romance breathes of the mountain air. Altogether it is the best and strongest story Mr. Bacheller has yet written.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

MARK GRAVES OF
SOUTHERN DEAD

Over 30,000 Confederate Soldiers Are Buried in Northern Soil.

WORK OF NEW COMMISSIONER

Many of Graves Cannot Be Identified—Task Difficult and Expensive.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The recent appointment of Colonel William Elliott, of Connecticut, as commissioner to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who died and were buried near northern prisons during the war, reveals the fact that in eighty-nine localities there are buried 30,152 Confederate prisoners of war—viz.: Officers, 455; enlisted men, 29,697; unknown, 736, and citizens, 481.

Many of the graves were long ago buried in trenches (as in the case of the removal of the Confederate remains from Fort Delaware and Pen Patch Island, Pa., to the Fain's Point, N. J., National Cemetery), and it is said that it will be almost impracticable to identify individual graves, notwithstanding the fact that the names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

The contract price for headstones that are to be used in the marking of Confederate graves will be \$2.50 each. The names of many of the persons may be found on record. Approximately 9,000 Confederates are buried in national cemeteries.

MAILS BARRED TO
MEDICAL OFFICES

Postmaster-General Issues Sweeping Orders Against New York and Brooklyn Concerns.

CONDITIONS ARE APPALLING

Many of People Have Criminal Records and Are "Dope Friends."

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou has issued sweeping orders against New York and Brooklyn concerns.

The orders are issued in response to the complaints of the medical profession in these cities, and also to the refusal to deliver mail addressed to the fictitious and assumed names under which parties conducting these concerns hide their identity.

In Boston last March thirty of these concerns were barred from the mails, and the government crusade in Philadelphia last September resulted in closing thirteen establishments, thus practically closing all such concerns. A statement given out by the Postoffice Department to-day says:

"The condition of affairs which has developed under the department's investigations in all these cities has been appalling. It was found that in a large number of instances these concerns, in these cities, have been criminal records and are 'dope friends.'"

"In Boston one of the concerns excluded by the department from the mails was supposed to have been the office at which was performed the fatal operation upon the young woman Susan Geary, of the Boston murder case."

"One of the 'doctors' whom the department found identified with several of these 'offices' in Boston was also connected with the Susan Geary case. The number of deaths that have been caused in these offices can never be known, but the volume of business done by these concerns was large. It is said that as high as twenty criminal operations a day were performed in some of these offices, and that the income sometimes ranged as high as \$2,000 a week."

SEED DISTRIBUTION
COSTS GREAT SUM

Estimated Annual Cost of This Feature of Governmental Service.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou has furnished to Representative James A. Weaver, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, a memorandum as to the actual cost to the Postoffice Department to handle the congressional free seed distribution. The Postmaster-General says:

"It will be seen that the Postmaster-General makes the estimate as low as possible and does not make any allowance for clerk hire incidental to handling the seeds while passing through the mails, or for loss of revenue to the department from the seeds being distributed by the Department of Agriculture instead of by seed merchants."

Privately the postmaster-general says that, while it is improbable that any additional clerks or carriers are employed solely on account of this distribution, it is nevertheless self-evident that the 7,300,000 packages clog the mails and take up the time of a large number of clerks and carriers which might be otherwise profitably employed. For instance, if the combined time of all the clerks employed in handling one of these packages is estimated at one minute from the time the package is mailed until it is delivered, it would amount to the time of fifty employees working eight hours a day throughout the year, which, at an average salary of one dollar and ten cents, amounts to \$50,000 worth of time. It is more likely, however, that at least five minutes of time in the aggregate is consumed, including the delivery of the packages, which means an outlay of \$250,000 in clerk and carrier hire on this account.

What Virginian Says.
The magnitude of the distribution can be appreciated from the fact that it averages 24,322 packages a day for the year, or 8,776,540 packages annually. The entire mail of the great Treasury Department does not equal this figure as near as estimates can be had; it is more than goes out from the State, War and Navy Departments combined, and many times as much as is sent out by the Department of Justice.

It is possible that the pension office may send out as much mail, but this is doubtful, as 7,300,000 pieces will give an average of seven letters a year to every pensioner on the roll. At the regular rate of one cent for each letter, the 7,300,000 packages weighs precisely two ounces, they would, if sent out by seedsmen, give the Postoffice Department a revenue of \$73,000 per annum. But each of these packages contains five packets, and the seedsmen say that if they were selling them they would require one cent postage or a total of \$73,000. A prominent seedsmen called attention to the fact that even if mailed in packages of five packets as the Department of Agriculture sends them out, the seedsmen would have to pay full letter postage or thirty-two cents a pound as the outside packages are mailed. Under such conditions the postage would amount to \$230,000, as there are 650,000 pounds distributed.

A Virginia postmaster writes: "Each year a great mass of packages come under guard and as they are taken to the post office by persons who are paid or moved away—some of them to fifteen years yet the seed continues to come. Not ten in a thousand persons care a fig for them and take them reluctantly. One man said he would give them to his fowls."

MAGOON MAY LEAVE.
Said That Panama Governor May Give Up Job.

(By Associated Press.)
PANAMA, V. C., March 25.—The rumor is prevalent here that Governor Magoon will not return and that Thomas M. Cooke, customs collector, will be made governor. The office of minister will be combined with that of consul general. Arnold Shanklin, an arranger, would suit Panama people very well.

Dewey Passes Gibraltar.
(By Associated Press.)
GIBRALTAR, March 25.—The floating drydock Dewey passed Gibraltar at 10:30 o'clock this morning. All well on board.

Woman's
Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love as much as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of **Mother's Friend** so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering. Send for free book containing information of prices value to all expectant mothers. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

RAPID GROWTH IN TRADE OF
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

By Far Larger Portion of Increase Has Been on Export Side—Official Statistics in Bulletin.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—North America stands second among the various grand divisions of the world in the importance of its trade relations with the United States, and Canada occupies first place in the list of countries included in that grand division. The trade of the United States with Canada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$202,999,213 against \$39,429,098 in 1895, \$74,841,132 in 1901, \$100,000,000 in 1902, \$125,000,000 in 1903, \$150,000,000 in 1904, and \$175,000,000 in 1905. Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics show that in the twenty years from 1875 to 1905 our trade with Canada increased twenty-seven million dollars, while in the single decade, from 1895 to 1905, it increased one hundred and fourteen million dollars. By far the larger portion of this growth has been on the export side. While imports from Canada increased from \$27,867,615 in 1875 to \$62,469,632 in 1905, or a little more than doubled, exports to Canada advanced from \$12,561,483 in 1875 to \$113,530,368 in 1905, or considerably more than quadrupled.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics group the provinces of Canada under three geographical divisions—Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The total area of Canada, aggregating 3,619,518 square miles, 3,258,464 are in the provinces of Quebec, etc.; 51,163 square miles in Nova Scotia, etc., and the remaining 310,191 square miles in British Columbia. The total population of the Dominion is 4,298,705 in 1901, of which 4,298,705 should be credited to Quebec, Ontario, etc.; 593,553 to Nova Scotia, etc., and 178,657 to British Columbia.

Trade between the United States and Quebec, Ontario, etc., aggregated in 1905, \$175,000,000, an increase of thirty-three million dollars over 1904. In 1905, was still further increased to 23 1/2 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from that country grew from \$29,747,712 in 1897 to \$50,666,556 in 1905, an increase of thirty-three million dollars over 1904. The United States grew from \$61,928,821 in 1897 to \$100,000,000 in 1905, an increase of thirty-eight million dollars.

The following table, taken from the official publications of the Canadian government, shows the percentage of imports into Canada drawn from the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, in each year from 1887 to 1905:

Percentages of Imports from—
Years. United States. United Kingdom.

1887 42.6 42.6
1888 46.1 38.9
1889 45.0 38.7
1890 46.0 38.8
1891 46.7 37.7
1892 46.0 37.9
1893 46.1 38.0
1894 46.5 38.9
1895 49.8 39.9
1896 49.8 39.2
1897 50.5 37.6
1898 50.2 35.4
1899 50.2 35.2
1900 50.2 35.7
1901 50.2 35.2
1902 51.3 35.0
1903 51.7 35.2
1904 50.8 35.3
1905 50.6 35.0

Our trade with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., aggregated in the last fiscal year fifteen million dollars, almost equally divided between imports and exports. We import from these northern provinces, foodstuffs, lumber, lobster, cod, haddock, herring, mackerel and other fish; salt, hides and skins and lumber.

On the export side the largest items were iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905, which also decreased from \$1,507,207 to \$1,507,207 in 1905; iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905; iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905.

Our exports to Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc., include almost all classes of manufactured articles, and, in addition, large quantities of coal, foodstuffs and lumber.

Our trade with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., aggregated in the last fiscal year fifteen million dollars, almost equally divided between imports and exports. We import from these northern provinces, foodstuffs, lumber, lobster, cod, haddock, herring, mackerel and other fish; salt, hides and skins and lumber.

On the export side the largest items were iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905, which also decreased from \$1,507,207 to \$1,507,207 in 1905; iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905; iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905.

Our exports to Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc., include almost all classes of manufactured articles, and, in addition, large quantities of coal, foodstuffs and lumber.

Our trade with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., aggregated in the last fiscal year fifteen million dollars, almost equally divided between imports and exports. We import from these northern provinces, foodstuffs, lumber, lobster, cod, haddock, herring, mackerel and other fish; salt, hides and skins and lumber.

On the export side the largest items were iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905, which also decreased from \$1,507,207 to \$1,507,207 in 1905; iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905; iron and steel manufactures, which decreased from \$1,728,327 in 1904 to \$1,507,207 in 1905.

Our exports to Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc., include almost all classes of manufactured